216 may include, for example, integrated circuits and other circuitry for transceiver circuitry **90** and other circuitry in device **10**.

[0043] Transmission line **92** may be a coaxial cable or other suitable transmission line for coupling the circuitry of printed circuit **214** (e.g., transceiver circuitry **90**) to antenna **40**. Transmission line **92** may have opposing first and second ends. The first end of the cable may have a first radio-frequency cable connector such as first connector **210**. The opposing second end of the cable may have a second radio-frequency cable connector such as second connector **206**. First connector **210** may be configured to mate with a radio-frequency connector such as printed circuit connector **212** on printed circuit **214** (e.g., a connector that is soldered to metal traces in the circuitry of printed circuit **214**). Second connector **206** may be configured to mate with a corresponding radio-frequency connector that is coupled to and/or forms a part of elongated member **202** such as connector **208**. Connectors such as connector **212**, **210**, **206**, and **208** may be any suitable radio-frequency connectors such as MCX (micro coaxial connector) connectors, other coaxial connectors such as connectors that attach with clips, stab-in connectors, SMA (subminiature version A) connectors, etc. The use of threaded radio-frequency cable connectors such as MCX connectors for forming connectors **212**, **210**, **206**, and **208** is illustrative.

[0044] As shown in FIG. **6**, connector **212** mates with connector **210** to couple transmission line **92** to printed circuit **214** and transceiver circuitry **90** and other electrical components **216** on printed circuit **214**. Connector **206** mates with connector **208** of antenna feed member **202** to couple transmission line **92** to antenna **40**. If desired, circuitry in components **216** and/or circuitry associated with structures **104** may include antenna tuning circuits, impedance matching circuitry, switches, impedance monitoring circuits, filters, and/or other radio-frequency circuitry. This circuitry may, if desired, be interposed between transceiver circuitry **90** and transmission line **92** and/or between transmission line **92** and antenna **40**. Configurations in which transmission line **92** is formed from one or more linked transmission line segments with intervening blocks of tuning circuitry, impedance matching circuitry, switches, impedance monitoring circuitry, filters, and/or other radio-frequency circuitry may also be used.

[0045] Antennas **40** in device **10** may be formed using any suitable type of antenna (e.g., slot antennas, inverted-F antennas, patch antennas, monopole antennas, dipole antennas, Yagi antennas, planar inverted-F antennas, loop antennas, other antennas, hybrid antennas that are formed from antenna resonating elements of different types, etc.). These antennas may include, for example, one or more antennas such as single-band or dual-band antennas for supporting wireless local area network (WiFi®) communications and/or other wireless communications.

[0046] In the example of FIG. **6**, antenna **40** is a slot antenna formed from a through hole (opening **114**) that passes through leg LG formed from conductive structures **104**. Other types of antenna may be used, if desired. There may be multiple antennas **40** in each of one or more legs LG. For example, a given leg LG in device **10** may include a first antenna **40** for handling 2.4 GHz wireless local area network communications and a second antenna **40** for handling 5 GHz wireless local area network communications.

[0047] To block internal components such as feed member **202** from view, one or more antennas **40** may be covered with a cosmetic insulating layer. For example, opening **114** may be covered with a cosmetic dielectric cover such as cover **222**. Cover **222** may be formed from polymer, glass, ceramic, or other solid dielectric. The interior of opening **114** may be filled with a gaseous dielectric and/or solid dielectric. In configurations for leg LG in which leg LG is cylindrical, cover **222** may have a matching cylindrical shape (e.g., so that the outer surfaces of cover **222** and leg LG match and so that the external surface of cover **222** lies flush with the surrounding portions of the external surface of leg LG).

[0048] As shown in FIG. **4**, cover **222** may include a single cover member (e.g., a curved plastic member or other insulating structure) that spans multiple antennas **40**. If desired, separate covers **222** may be provided for each antenna **40** (e.g., four covers **222** may be used to cover the respective front and rear sides of the two openings **114** in a pair of antennas **40**). The use of a single cover member (for each side of leg LG) that overlaps multiple openings **114** in conductive structures **104** and thereby serves as a shared cover for multiple slot antennas is illustrative.

[0049] The foregoing is merely illustrative and various modifications can be made to the described embodiments. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:

an electronic device housing supported by at least one leg;

a slot antenna formed from an opening that passes through the leg;

radio-frequency transceiver circuitry within the electronic device housing that is configured to transmit and receive wireless communications; and

a transmission line coupled between the radio-frequency transceiver circuitry and the slot antenna.

2. The electronic device defined in claim **1** wherein the electronic device housing has a box shape with corners and the leg is coupled to a given one of the corners.

3. The electronic device defined in claim **2** wherein the leg comprises an elongated metal member that runs along an edge of the electronic device housing at the given one of the corners.

4. The electronic device defined in claim **3** wherein the elongated metal member is a metal rod and the opening is a through hole with a rectangular outline.

5. The electronic device defined in claim **4** wherein the slot antenna has first and second antenna feed terminals coupled to first and second portions of the metal rod that are respectively on opposing first and second sides of the opening.

6. The electronic device defined in claim **5** wherein the metal rod comprises a cylindrical rod.

7. The electronic device defined in claim **1** wherein the leg has an additional opening and the electronic device further comprises an additional slot antenna formed from the additional opening.

8. The electronic device defined in claim **7** wherein the slot antenna is configured to operate in a 2.4 GHz communications band and wherein the additional slot antenna is configured to operate in a 5 GHz communications band.

9. The electronic device defined in claim **1** wherein the transmission line comprises a coaxial cable with a threaded